

## PROFESSIONAL-TECHNICAL SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS

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Idaho's professional-technical education system demonstrated significant growth between 1995 and 2001. Numbers of secondary programs were up 41% and secondary enrollment was up 44%. Postsecondary programs were up 14% and postsecondary enrollments were up 32%.

The Division of Professional-Technical Education has consistently demonstrated staff efficiency since 1980. There are 37% fewer staff members than in 1980 which significantly increased the scope and responsibility of every staff member. This means that in FY 2001, each staff member administered two and one-half times more programs, four and one-half times more enrollment, and five times more money than they did in 1980.

Strong public support for professional-technical education was demonstrated in Idaho's Public Policy Survey. 87% of the respondents agreed that high school students should be offered more opportunities to take classes for a specific career and 79% wanted more one-and two-year technical college programs. Over 88% agreed that high school students need more work-based learning experiences. 79% agreed that more career exploration should be available to middle and junior high students. And, 49% agreed that they personally would need professional-technical training in the next 12 months to function in their jobs.

The Division funded 28 curriculum development/revision projects. The Technology 2001-2002 Taskforce began mapping the content objectives to the Idaho State Achievement Standards and the *2001 Edition Marketing Education, A Guide to How Marketing Education in Idaho's Classrooms Meet State Achievement Standards* was developed and published.

The Strategic Plan for Professional-Technical Education in Idaho was used to assist in the effective and efficient use of resource management. Modification of the Division's current plan mirrors the State Board of Education Five-Year Strategic Plan by incorporating quality, access, relevance and efficiency goals.

In-service workshops, conferences and training were provided to 744 instructors, administrators, and other educators to assure that skills and current methodology are updated and reinforced. The range of activities covered a number of components such as support for university teacher education programs, curriculum development and analysis, resource acquisition, and leadership training. Approximately 900 instructors, administrators and other educators attended the Professional-Technical Summer Conference.

Idaho's Information Technology Training Program (ITTP) is operated by the Division of Professional-Technical Education in collaboration with the Department of Administration, Department of Labor, the six Technical Colleges and private industry. The Division of Professional-Technical Education coordinates the delivery of the ITTP Program.

High-end technical and network programming training was provided to 3,000 state employees through 767 Information Technology Training Program (ITTP) classes. The average cost of ITTP classes dropped from \$1,900 to \$795 (1998 to 2001) which saved the State of Idaho approximately \$500,000 in the first year alone. ITTP was the winner of the *NASCIO 2001 Recognition Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Information Technology*.

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Workshops were conducted for counselors and other career development staff. The workshops included the *Counselor Boot Camp: Basic Training in Implementing the Model*. The boot camp was attended by 31 counselors and career development staff representing 20 school districts and the University of Idaho.

FY 2001 was the final year of a three-year grant (1999 – 2001) from the Albertson Foundation to create networking academies statewide. Six Regional Support Academies were created at the six technical colleges, 130 secondary teachers completed classes leading to 36 industry certifications, and 805 students helped install and maintain technology in the various districts. Overall, a total of 2.8 million dollars was distributed; 286 district teachers and technicians were trained; and 44 District Computer Support Technician Academies were created.

Training was provided by distance learning to 156 male and female offenders through the Department of Correction in FY2001. Thirty-seven out of the 50 offenders released obtained training related employment.

The Workforce Training Network (WTN), under the direction of the State Division of Professional-Technical Education, coordinated training resources from all six technical colleges in cooperation with the Departments of Labor and Commerce. Workforce Training Fund grants were used to provide customized training to more than 214 new Idaho employees through the technical college system. Technical colleges provided training for six out of fourteen companies awarded Workforce Training Fund grants in FY 2001.

The Farm Business Management Program served 301 farm units throughout Idaho in FY2001. Classes were delivered through Boise State University, College of Southern Idaho, Eastern Idaho Technical College and Idaho State University.

Idaho's technical colleges played a key role in a number of rural development projects in FY2001. The College of Southern Idaho and the Southern Idaho Economic Development Organization worked together to provide training for 70 unskilled workers at Silver Creek Produce in Rupert. Eastern Idaho Technical College, the City of St. Anthony and several other entities combined resources to develop an outreach center in St. Anthony that will provide education for the upper Snake River Valley residents. Lewis-Clark State College developed an on-line Enhanced Medical Terminology course to pilot with the Department of Health and Welfare in Grangeville, Pierce, Weippe and Riggins.

## GOVERNANCE

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Idaho has a streamlined educational structure with a single State Board of Education responsible for all public education including academic and professional-technical education from kindergarten through graduate school. The single Board of Education structure in Idaho allows for a “seamless”, more accountable system of education, working cohesively for the betterment of the citizens of Idaho.

Statutory authority for the Division of Professional-Technical Education is delineated in Idaho Code, Chapter 22, §§ 33-2201 through 33-2212 and IDAPA 55. Section 33-2202 defines Professional-Technical Education as secondary, postsecondary and adult courses, programs, training and services administered by the Division of Professional-Technical Education for occupations or careers that require other than a baccalaureate, master’s or doctoral degree. The courses, programs, training and services include, but are not limited to, vocational, technical and applied technology education. They are delivered through the professional-technical delivery system of public secondary and postsecondary schools and colleges.

The Division of Professional-Technical Education is the administrative arm of the State Board for Professional-Technical Education that provides leadership, advocacy and technical assistance for professional-technical education in Idaho, from secondary through adult. The Division provides the focus for professional-technical education within existing schools and institutions by targeting resources, organizing and applying industry input, providing technical assistance to program areas, managing programs and providing leadership for student organizations. The Division also acts as the administrative agency for the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee and the fiscal agency for the School-to-Work Grant.

The role of the Division of Professional-Technical Education is to administer professional-technical education in Idaho. The Division:

- provides statewide leadership and coordination for professional-technical education
- assists local educational agencies in program planning, development and evaluation
- promotes the availability and accessibility of professional-technical education
- prepares annual and long-range state plans
- prepares an annual budget to present to the State Board and the Legislature
- provides a state finance and accountability system for professional-technical education
- evaluates professional-technical education programs
- initiates research, curriculum development and professional development activities
- collects, analyzes, evaluates, and disseminates data and program information
- administers programs in accordance with state and federal legislation
- provides liaison with related agencies, officials and organization

The Division is the administrative agency for the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC). In addition, the Division helps support Idaho’s Adult Basic Education (ABE), facilitates employment readiness, and supports the scheduling of statewide activities of the distance learning system.

Idaho's Professional-Technical Education System is the state's primary educational delivery system for preparing Idaho's workforce. Professional-technical education programs are integrated into a larger, academic institutional structure through public school districts or postsecondary institutions.

**Postsecondary** -- Postsecondary professional-technical education programs and services are delivered through a statewide system of six technical colleges. Technical colleges deliver occupational programs on a full- or part-time basis, adult upgrading and retraining, customized training, related instruction for apprentices and emergency services training which includes fire service, hazardous materials and anti-terrorism training. Workforce development/customized training (short-term training), delivered through the technical college system, trains individuals who need to upgrade their current job skills and/or develop new job skills to remain in their current job or find new employment. This training also responds directly to the specific needs of new and expanding business and industry.

Three of the six technical colleges are located on the campuses of the four-year institutions, two are located on the campuses of the community colleges, and one is a stand-alone technical college. The six technical colleges are:

Larry G. Selland College of Applied Technology,  
Boise State University (Boise)

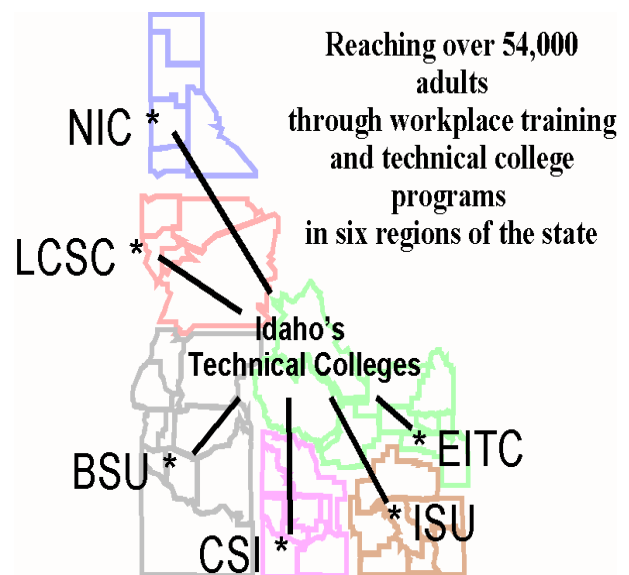
Professional-Technical Division,  
College of Southern Idaho (Twin Falls)

Eastern Idaho Technical College,  
(Idaho Falls)

College of Technology,  
Idaho State University (Pocatello)

School of Technology,  
Lewis-Clark State College (Lewiston)

School of Applied Technology,  
North Idaho College, (Coeur d'Alene)



**Secondary** -- Secondary professional-technical education programs and services are provided through junior high/middle schools, comprehensive high schools, professional-technical schools and through cooperative programs with the technical colleges.

**Linkages** -- Tech Prep links secondary and postsecondary professional-technical programs through written and approved articulation agreements between high schools and technical colleges. These agreements help students prepare for work by linking two years of training in high school with two or more years of technical college. It allows students to shorten and/or enhance their postsecondary training because they have earned postsecondary credit while in high school.

## FUNDING

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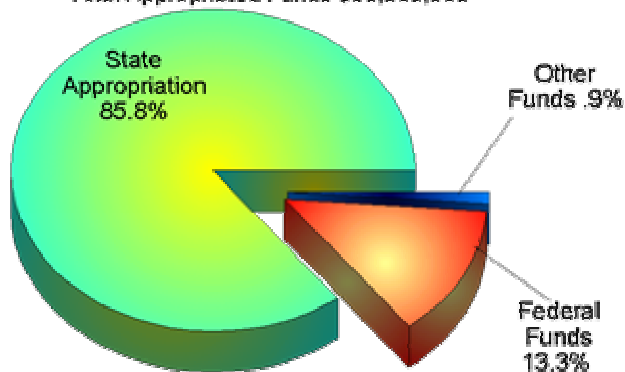
The Idaho Professional-Technical Education System is accountable to Idaho citizens. The Professional-Technical Education System supports the philosophy that Idahoans deserve the highest level of performance at the lowest practical cost.

### DISTRIBUTION

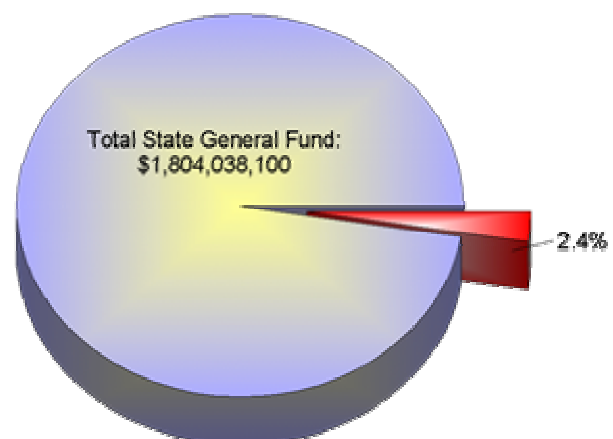
In FY 2001, 2.4% of the total State General Fund was appropriated to the Division of Professional-Technical Education for professional-technical education. The State General Fund and federal resources were the two primary funding sources for Professional-Technical Education. The State General Fund, appropriated by the Idaho Legislature, supplied 85.8% of the budget, and the federal government supplied 13.3%. The Division of Professional-Technical Education also fiscally administered the School-to-Work Grant.

#### Professional-Technical Education Appropriated Funds

Total Appropriated Funds \$50,506,900



#### Professional-Technical Education State General Fund Appropriation \$43,340,400



## POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS

The technical college system is funded through the State General Fund for faculty salaries, operating expenses, capital outlay and local administration. The postsecondary system also receives federal professional-technical education funds. Although student fees help defray the cost of maintaining facilities, grounds and related overhead, the fees are not used to support postsecondary instruction, equipment purchase or replacement at the technical colleges. Student fees are included in the main institutional budgets to support plant maintenance and operations.

Workforce development/customized training (short-term training) for adults is paid primarily by employer contributions and user fees, with additional support from the professional-technical education general program budget.

## SECONDARY PROGRAMS

At the secondary level, state appropriated professional-technical funds provide added-cost funding for professional-technical programs. These funds pay for those costs which are above and beyond the costs of regular instruction and include extended teacher contracts, equipment and supplies. The state is currently reimbursing approximately one-third of these added-costs for operation of high school professional-technical programs. The secondary programs also receive federal professional-technical funds.

In 1998, the Idaho Legislature passed legislation allowing school districts to establish professional-technical schools that qualify for funding through the Division of Professional-Technical Education. State funded added-cost support units are provided for professional-technical schools to offset higher costs associated with these schools.

Use of Appropriated Professional-Technical Funds

